

Islands Journal

June 1964

A.R. McEvey

Ornithology

Nat. Mus Vic

Glennie Group = Sanctuary

Anser Group = Non-Sanctuary

D Dorwood Cream Anglia
New road from Mangrove H.N.F. 929
along Fish Creek to road
Keller

Will be slow.

D Dobson 5m out on Wils. Prawn
Road from lower pt. of
Property commences soon
after one crosses railway
line. House visible from
point property's name.
"Moonbiana" - at main
entrance gate which has
on right hand 5m. signpost.

Indexed at back

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Note: Long to Glenne - Answer
Islands June 1964 indexed
onto 3x5 cards of
McTrey ~~personal~~ index cards



Wilson's Prom & Islands.

Glenmes =
Great Glenme

Dannevirg 2nd largest group

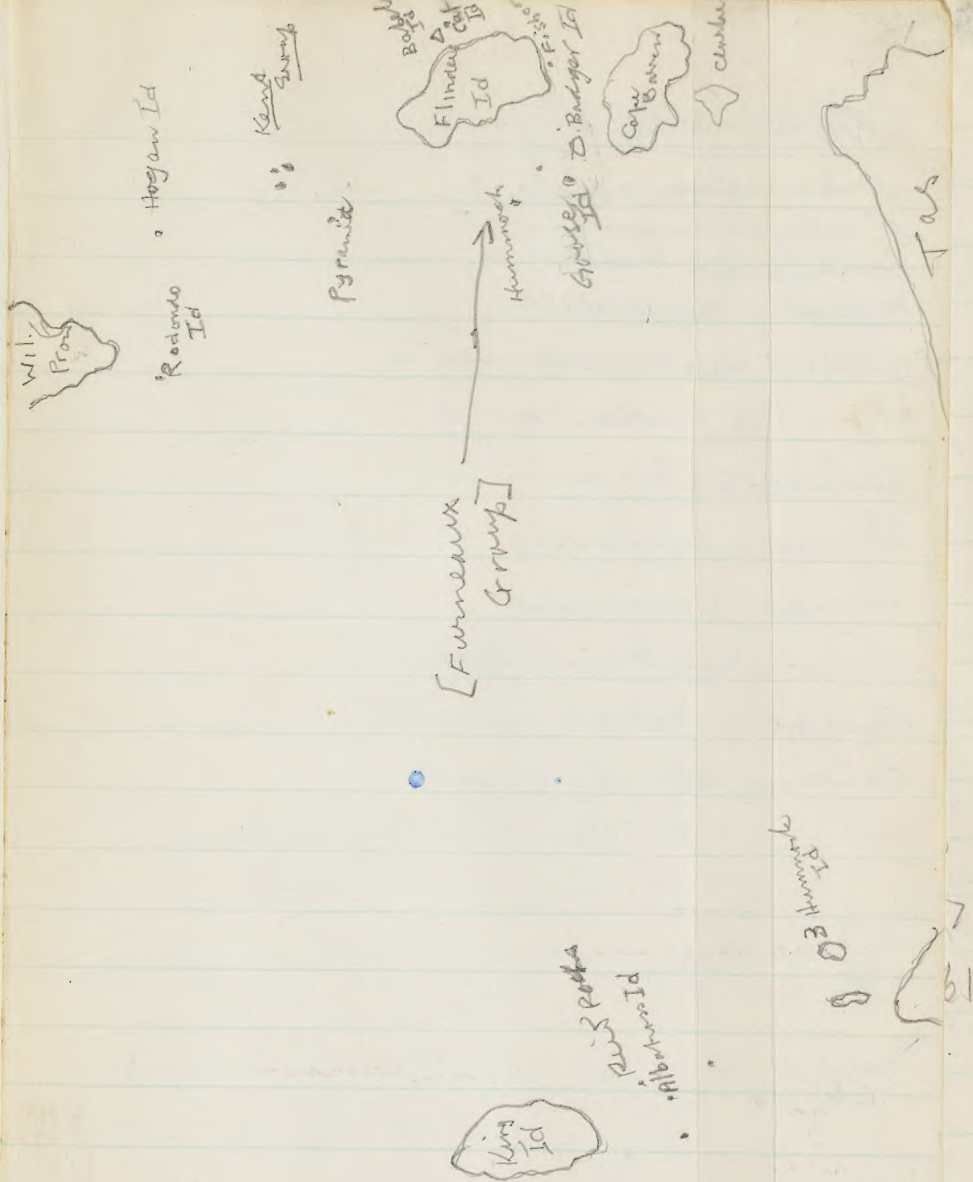
McHugh Smallest & most sheltered

Citadel - most exposed

Granite, Blunsdon & Doughboy Ids are
in Corner Inlet

Bass Strait Islands

C. of W. W. W.



Albatross Island

Diomedea exulans *
Eudyptula minor *
Pachyptila turtur *
Puffinus tenuirostris
Larus novae-hollandiae *
Hirundo neoxena *
Haliaeetus leucogaster
Sturnus vulgaris
Larus pacificus
Haematopus unicolor
Phalacrocorax fuscescens
Circus approximans
Muttonbird & Green bird ^{1863.1.23.}

-
- (1) Plants & Seabirds of Granite Islands in S.E. Vic.
Rory Soc Vic. 74-1-23 - Mary Sullivan
- (2) Modification of Sub-Antarctic Flora on Macquarie
Island by Sea Birds and Sea Elephants
Rory Soc Vic 74-1-1 M.G.
- (3) Old & New Storm Petrel Rookeries in Port
Phillip Bay. Rory Soc Vic 74-1-37 M.G.
- (4) Granite Islands of South-East Vic. as
a Bird Habitat - Rory Soc Vic 75-1-45

Mary Gillham Refs Vol. Abbreviations
for islands.

Ben = Benson

Cit = Citadel

Cl = Cliffs

Dan = Dannevirg

Dou = Dougherty

Ga = Gabo

Gr = Granite

Mch = McHugh

Rab = Rabbit

-
- ⑤ an aerial survey of the Number 2 Le Caper
Browns Island - the Furber Group,
Browns Island. ER. Smith
June 1957. P217
- ⑥ 1958 - 60 C. B. G. aerial
surveys - Smith June 1960-61

4 Mary Gillham Ref No 1
Species

Species	Cit	Dan
<i>Eudiptula minor</i>	B	B
<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>		B
<i>Delecanoides urinatrix</i>		B
<i>Pachyptila luteiventris</i>		
<i>Cercopsis novaehollandiae</i>	+	+
<i>Larus pacificus</i>	+	+
<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>		
<i>Sterna bergii</i>		
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>		
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		
<i>Haematopus (fuliginosus) ^(Sooty) unicolor</i>		
<i>Notophox novaehollandiae</i>		

The first 8 islands are listed
illustrate the preference of the
islands and of the shore birds

+ = birds present

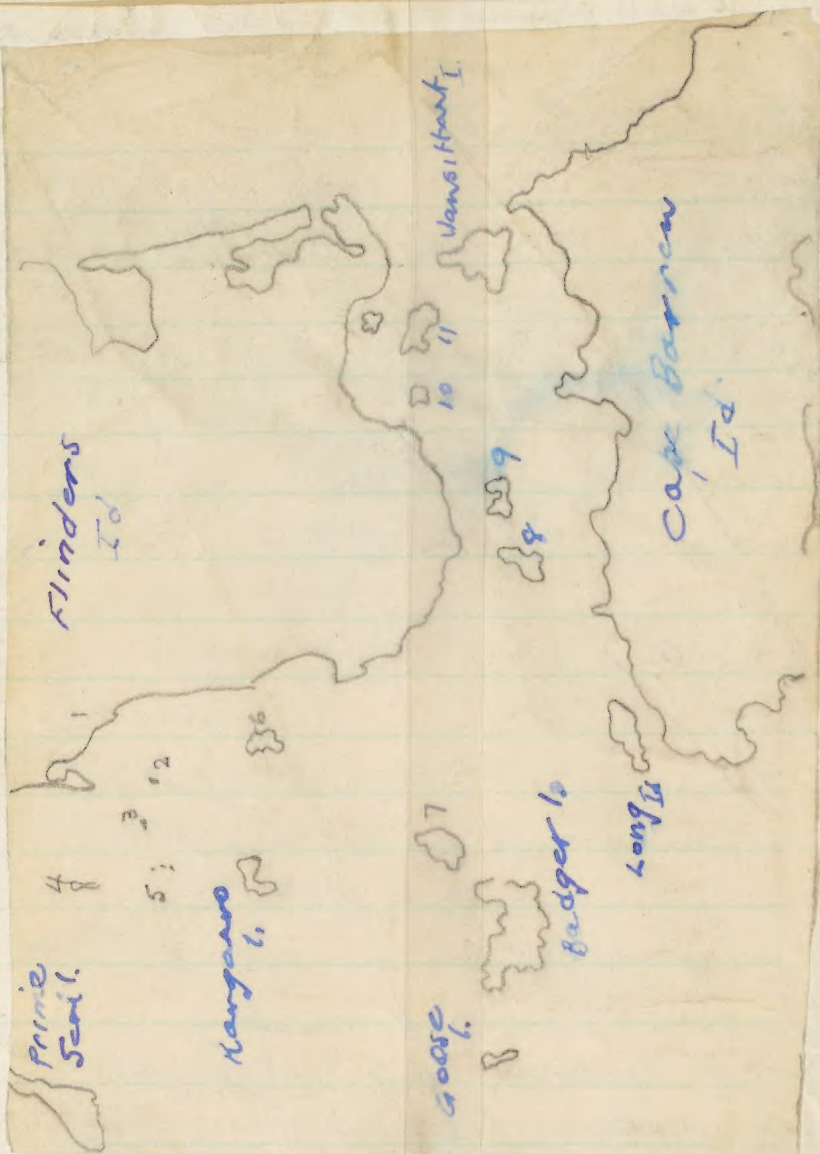
B = presence of breeding colony

B+ = breeding on Rabbit Rock
not Rabbit 25 people.

List - Seabirds

McH	Cl.	Rob.	Gr.	Bcn	Dow	Ga.
B	B	B				B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B
B						
	B?					
+						
+	B	B+	B	+	+	+
		B+				
		+	+	+	+	
					+	
			+	+		+
						+

in order of decreasing exposure and
true seabirds for the more oceanic
for the less oceanic islands.



From Guilen Ref NO 5

- 1 = Whitewash
- 2 = Lantula Id
- 3 = Mile Island
- 4 = Chalky Id
- 5 = Kangaroo Reefs
- 6 = Green Id
- 7 = Chappell Id
- 8 = Woody Id
- 9 = Tin Kettle Id
- 10 = Little Dog Id
- 11 = Big Dog Id



Gennies/Rose Islands -
Expeditions
June 1964

Graham Rogers
Hans Holmberg
A. M. Gray
D. D. Brown
D. M. Holmberg
J. M. and
Ed. Martin F. M. Young
J. M. Holmberg
J. M. Holmberg
Robert Holmberg
Aug. Thompson

2
Sat June 12th 1896

W. L. L. L.

Left for the 10:12 train
10:12 - 10:20 10:20 - 10:30

Left for the 10:30 train
10:30 - 10:40 10:40 - 10:50

Left for the 10:50 train
10:50 - 11:00 11:00 - 11:10

Left for the 11:10 train
11:10 - 11:20 11:20 - 11:30

Left for the 11:30 train
11:30 - 11:40 11:40 - 11:50

Left for the 11:50 train
11:50 - 12:00 12:00 - 12:10

Left for the 12:10 train
12:10 - 12:20 12:20 - 12:30

Left for the 12:30 train
12:30 - 12:40 12:40 - 12:50

Ardea herodias
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos

Tyrannus tyrannus

Ceryle alcyon

Colaptes auratus

Caprimulgus vociferans

Pipilo fuscus

Pipilo fuscus

Pipilo fuscus

Haliaeetus leucogaster 1 imm and
rooby granite coast 1000 ft
with coastal scrub. 200

1 imm and 1 ad
Camp 1000 ft

1 imm and 1 ad

1 imm and 1 ad

1 imm and 1 ad

1 imm and 1 ad

There are several
 different ways of
 representing the same



According to the
 different parts of the
 skeleton, the type of
 flight is different. In the
 case of the eagle, the
 wings are spread wide

and the bird is in a
 position to rise. In the
 case of the sparrow, the
 wings are spread wide

and the bird is in a
 position to rise. In the
 case of the sparrow, the
 wings are spread wide

and the bird is in a
 position to rise. In the
 case of the sparrow, the
 wings are spread wide

Have been 1-2 days
Sundays 5. under

Forest National Park, on
1800 level top - highly
plant - about 40 yards - high
boulders on steep bank -
scrub covers slope

Small pine & herbaceous
plants for the first

time have reached whole
expanse of sandy beach to
foot of slope - cannot
climb here. There are
creek bed running from
slope - some 20 yards
away - filled with water
which runs down to
beach - some pools

by set up sleeping bag at
2130 to bed in creek after
a couple of days of
& applied at Camp No 8

From June 14th - 1890 of
North Bay, New York
had gone to the
Hudson River and
Haverhill.

Reached New York
on the 15th and went
to the hotel.

At the hotel - I spoke
very freely of my
own past and my
present.

2 - I was given a
letter from my
father - and a
letter from my
mother - and a
letter from my
sister.

3 - I was given a
letter from my
father - and a
letter from my
mother - and a
letter from my
sister.

4 - I was given a
letter from my
father - and a
letter from my
mother - and a
letter from my
sister.

5 - I was given a
letter from my
father - and a
letter from my
mother - and a
letter from my
sister.

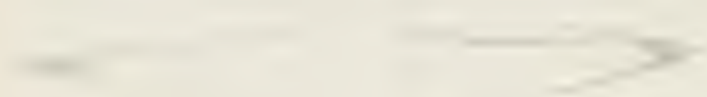
looked into the water
the Zeehauk became a
white-headed eagle
(adult) & was very
young too - the white
head the first time
could see 3 - and
with many. Good work
- pretty well done



and the following day
could not find
by the lake the eggs
in the water - maybe
they were with the other
birds in the water

2. *Staphylinidae*

Staphylinidae - *Staphylinidae*
Staphylinidae - *Staphylinidae*



Staphylinidae - *Staphylinidae*

Staphylinidae

3. *Curculionidae*

Curculionidae

Curculionidae - *Curculionidae*

Curculionidae - *Curculionidae*

Curculionidae - *Curculionidae*

Early morning
Early light in the

~~had~~ road under
of Carroll's farm. Left
the road at the bridge
on the N. side of the river
long stone bridge on river
I had a most unusual
difficult time getting from
that side to the other side
of the river.

Feb. 18. Photos
Vegetation on slope
under bridge

Can. 18. The
early morning light
on the river slope
with a small bay
of water in the foreground
on the river bank
Under the bridge
on the river bank
with the river in the background
Strongly back

Spent day exploring the
valley to the south of
the mountain and river
The river flows in a
series of loops of varying
widths between steep
slopes - a very fine
view of the valley and
the river with the
mountain peaks in
the background. The river
is very deep and
the water is very clear.
The river flows in a
series of loops of varying
widths between steep
slopes - a very fine
view of the valley and
the river with the
mountain peaks in
the background. The river
is very deep and
the water is very clear.

Spring 1905. Sunday
at 11 AM. Started out 1840
3.40 PM. 16.45
Rained - took paper
along
convention.

During the early part
evening saw 3 Colaptes
auratus along hillside.

One Colaptes auratus
seen auratus auratus
on 2 auratus auratus
Hesperis auratus auratus
up to 2-4 feet

During the day collected 1
black auratus auratus 1 black
on way to auratus auratus
not much auratus auratus
that auratus auratus
were being auratus
planted of auratus auratus

note the importance of the degree
of the - usually a 1/2 or 1/4 inch
but on varying a degree
more - Last stage
then enough and the
amount of 1/2 inch is added
in one or two stages that
range.

Still - only the amount
but before - the degree of
range is well indicated

Also - 2nd & 3rd stages
then 1/2 inch first stage
range

Also - 1st stage - 1/2 inch
range - 2nd stage - 1/4 inch
range - 3rd stage - 1/8 inch
range

Also - 1st stage - 1/2 inch
range - 2nd stage - 1/4 inch
range - 3rd stage - 1/8 inch
range

Also - 1st stage - 1/2 inch
range - 2nd stage - 1/4 inch
range - 3rd stage - 1/8 inch
range

the most perfect of all
the world's best and
most beautiful things
to be seen in the world



the most perfect of all
the world's best and
most beautiful things
to be seen in the world

the most perfect of all
the world's best and
most beautiful things
to be seen in the world

not. the most perfect of all
the world's best and
most beautiful things
to be seen in the world

See also p 22

ca 12 inches across. and
7-10 inches deep. some
interior, some showing of
dark brownish green
stems. no roots at
bottom. no eggs.

Have found large
all over, 8 inches

under a
pays to say: *Polysiphonia*
chorea in that

* *Polysiphonia* - This
part of the
be certainly
primary. I don't
know if it is the same as
Photo 106. Not like Photo 106.

— not a *Polysiphonia* —

Photo 107. This is
a *Polysiphonia*.

* 18614
Feeling
confused
about the
name.

No 2

No 3

very faint handwritten text, possibly describing a specimen or observation.

very faint handwritten text, possibly describing a specimen or observation.

are very dark to black, but
... of ...
... plumage. 2 birds
...
...
The above ...

was in "thicket" habitat
 However, basket took out
~~about~~ ^{about} answer - some open
 habitat is that habitat
 and is readily visible in
 Citadel. Some out appear
 to be affected by vegetation.
 The birds are at ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~
 about 200 - 350 yards
 apart; some in pairs
 were seen on Citadel?
 McHugh, Klemmer &
 answer "Island" as well
 as on "Shum" - it would
 appear that breeding probably
 occurs in all the habitat
 - in young, largest flock
 I've seen was ca 20-25
 Would estimate that some
 * found 14 nests - a fairly
 small number of Shum
 20 during an afternoon
 quick looking. Not sure

could be at least 10-12
pairs breeding pairs on
the island. If one
takes all the island as a whole
the area including
Shillad & Hovnan this
nesting up to 40-50
nesting pairs might occur
on these islands.

Another interesting feature
was the great numbers of
Puffins. Unmistakable
the burrows on the island
and one could easily
walk for some distance
on the slopes driving from
the village. Puffins were
nesting in the grass and
other places.

The vegetation was
interesting. What can
one call extensive
patches of large rocks

Spores - Portland
Rock - some fine (small)
specimens - but the light
- some are a striking
color - some a bluish
the white (which
is evidently a
very fine in the
East side of the island
some are rather a pretty
appearance - black with a
dark orange color upon
each part of the
middle - the color of
the coloring matter
is brown.

I collected a small
quantity of *Testes latentes*
and *Protophytes* - the rock
chestnut plants of the hill
are very noticeable
We saw a house and
some other buildings

which is shown from
shape of the object to have
been a Centruroides

Periphranta generata
on being found
a number of others followed
and in a short distance
during keeping and just
like periphranta etc
also have several
Periphranta generata
found during many
days. The light is dark
and appears very wet
on the surface of the
and Periphranta generata -
and Periphranta generata -
of the same size and color.
The Periphranta generata are
from Periphranta generata
for which both Periphranta generata
color is dark
Periphranta generata
The ball is not black

even being an active
aquatic mammal
which was formerly
swim like a fish
I know with all the
flashing grace and
smoothness of a fish,
but a tail is only a
sense, aquatic mammal
to be kept out by
comparison with the
dolphin, is a better
chumney, another one
is a fish.

From Allen & Co. Trip
Language & ...
This is a ...
Photomicrograph

watched ... on ...
works of ... and ...
... with ...
... in ...
... to ...

Feathers preserved
in pres. collected
with *Pezomachus*
skins

Pezomachus westermanni From Big Troutcroft

Time Since
shown in area. Feathers
found by *Big Troutcroft* *westermanni*
but *westermanni* / 15.

^{H. ochroleucus}
Saw 1 Red Argemone in mud bank
near Pt. Franklin. A. unicolor has been
found out on rocky cliffs

Went to Chicago

Found some in bank
of E. R. River. Went to
Chicago - found 24
at Franklin. Appointed
by post office to go
and get each book
per-club off or returned.
One opened selected
pages - looking down
into the book off
without looking

Found some good paper
present & conversation
about books. Saw
this couple ago

Returned to Milwaukee
for afternoon both
Shaw & John Smith
at 1930 hours

Left there at 2:10
about Blackman at
2:40 hours

P.T.O

Points of interest arising from field trip

- 1 Local interest in conservation strong in all local members of expedition. Interest in birds stimulates
- 2 Information sources Dave Schenker Jim Wilson Bob Austin good & willing sources of information on Losler area, Wilk. River etc
- 3 Bob Austin as FAW officer. Very interested in providing notes & bird notes of value to ornithologists.
- 4 Possibility of personal contact with all FAW officers in all the regions to be considered
- 5 Cape Barren Geese: Breeding on Ebene 25 confirmed & estimated; breeding pop on the islands in general estimated; notes on species obtained. Presence of Geese on 1-2 farms on mainland under observation of prollation-minded farmers confirmed

- 6 Pachycephala olivacea recorded -
Get Glenne 25.
- 7 Pezoparus wallicus peninsular - abundant
- collected 1957 with the other species.
+ notes on Hypoleucis.
- 8 Notes on vegetation types

-
- To be done:- Write 9 Peggy thanks a
confirmation about peabbs.
- Write D. Debenham thanks a comment
on anthropology. Harman 24.6.64
- Rush to be determined
- Send Reeve report to Graham 24.6.64
- Index Journal notes onto
card for private index 24.6.64

Summary on nests (see pp
18-20), Written 6-7-64 on reading
over Graham's Summary
of Expedition sent home &
comment (1st draft)

I believed 4 nests were found,
(see my note p21) and was
under the impression
I had made notes on all
of these but on checking
my notes against Graham's
I find I have only noted
3 nests. Worse than this
is the fact that Graham
in his summary
lists 5. Apparently, I
missed seeing one but
cannot understand why
neglected to record
details of one of the
ones I did see.

I list below my numbers
against Graham's -

NestsMy number

- 1 (p 18)
 2. p 20
 3 p 20
 4 not recorded
 in notes
 but still by
 recorded

Graham's Number

- 1
 2.
 4.
 5.

Graham No 3 with g/s

recorded by other note not listed
 by me

8-7-64 Graham sang -

Graham No 3 with g/s
 was joined by D. Johnson
 then only by D. Johnson





Index

11

Myrica aspera 12

Myrica aspera 12

Myrica aspera 12

Myrica aspera 12

Myrica aspera 11, 24,

Quercus 2-8

Ulmus 1-100 1-100 1-100 1-100

✓ Bauhinia rubroides 1-100

- ✓ *Cacarea holosericea* 18
- ✓ *Agelaius phoeniceus* 18
- *Cercopsia virens* 18
nest in / nest in / Summer 21 /
2021 21
- ✓ - *Colaptes auratus* 18
- Catantops 21



✓ Delphinus 17, 24,
✓ Delphinus 17, 24,
✓ Delphinus 17, 24,
✓ Delphinus 17, 24,

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✓ Delphinidae 24,

✓ *Chrysothrix* - common 8, 23

✓ *Chrysothrix* - common 11

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- line. folio - ph 101, p 10,
No 2 - p 11, No 3-4 - p 12, No 5 - p 13,
No 6 - p 14, No 7 - p 15,

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✓ Halimolobos cottonii 41

✓ Halimolobos leucogaster 2-4 Pygalobos
not named 16-18, 21
Haemaphysalis

✓ Haemaphysalis 28, 28,

✓ Pygalobos 16

✓ Haemaphysalis asperalegus 22

3

Populus euphratica 13



✓ Leaves under the ground

Leaves under the ground

17

✓ Andropogon scoparius 11

✓ Malvastrum 1, 22,

2

Nellis Coram p. 10, No. 1, 1912, p. 22;
No. 2, 1913, Summary on p. 22,

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P/obis ...

Hydrogaster ...

Pezoporus ... 18, 19

... ... 19, 24

Pachycephala olivacea 19, 20.

Puffinus tenuirostris 22.

Pezoporus wallicus 25

2. 1. 1901



Chlorophyll Carotene

✓ Sterna reineis 1, 19

✓ Sterna reineis 2, 18

Sterna reineis 3, 18

✓ Sterna reineis 4, 18

✓ Sterna reineis 5, 18

✓ Sterna reineis 6, 18

✓ Sterna reineis 28,

1 Turdus merula 24,

✓

✓

- Vegetation Survey of the
Mudlow - 227

Mudlow - 227

Walter Henry 5.



2.

Zosterops lateralis This species? 9

23

*Species Excluded
from Collecting Permit*

Mallee Fowl	(Leipoa ocellata.)
Brolga.	(Grus rubicundus.)
Cape Barren Goose.	(Cereopsis novaehollandiae.)
Wonga Pigeon.	(Leucosarcia melanoleuca.)
Superb Parrot.	(Polytelis swainsoni.)
Plain Wanderer.	(Pedionomus torquatus.)
Pink Cockatoo.	(Kakatoe leadbeateri.)
Ground Parrot.	(Pezoporus wallicus.)
Penguin.	(Eudyptes sp./Eudyptula minor.)
Beautiful Firetail	(Zonaeginthus bellus.)
White Goshawk.	(Accipiter novaehollandiae.)
Letterwinged Kite.	(Elanus scriptus.)
King Quail.	(Excalfactoria chinensis.)
Australian Dotterel.	(Peltophyas australis.)
Sanderling.	(Croceithia alba.)
Australain Bustard.	(Eupodotis australis.)
Masked Owl.	(Tyto novaehollandiae.)
Sooty Owl.	(Tyto tenebricosa.)
Glossy Black Cockatoo.	(Calyptorhynchus lathami.)
Lyre Bird.	(Menura novaehollandiae.)
(Orange-breasted Parrot.	(Neophema chrysogaster.)
Wedgebill.	(Spheenostoma cristatum.)
Western Whipbird.	(Psophodes nigrogularis.)

Ground Cuckoo-Shrike.
Cicada Bird.
Dark Thornbill.
Rufous Field Wren.
Eastern Bristle-Bird.
White-browed Tree-Creeper.
Spotted Bowerbird.
Helmeted Honey-eater.

Kangaroos.

Rock Wallabies
Rat Kangaroos.

Euro or Wallaroo
Pademelons.

Possums.

Leadbeater's possum.

Gliders.

Squirrel Glider.

Dasyures.

Tiger Cat.
Quoll or Native Cat.

(Pteropodocys maxima.)
(Edoliisoma. tenuirostra.)
(Acanthiza iredalei.)
(Calamanthus campestris.)
(Dasyornis brachypterus.)
(Climacteris affinis.)
(Chlamydera maculata.)
(Meliphaga cassidix.)

(Petrogale sp.)

(Potorous sp. Aepyprymnus sp.
Bettongia sp.)

(Macropus robustus.) (Thylogale sp.)
(~~Macropus robustus~~)

(Gymnobelidius leadbeateri.)

(Petaurus norolcensis.)

(Dasyurops maculatus.)
(Dasyurus quoll.)

